Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 43, of Vol. IV.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1792. [Whole No. 365.]

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE REPUBLICAN.—No. V.

THE friends of good order maintain that nothing but actual oppreſſion will ſhake a government. Believing that power in the hands of the people themſelves, exerciſed by their reſponſible ſervants, will never furniſh juſt occaſion for its own ſubverſion, they conſider our political condition as ſafely founded on a rock. They laugh at the malice of thoſe whom they ſee employed to undermine it. They ſuffer them to ſcatter lies among the people, without taking the pains to expoſe them, relying that as the burdens impoſed by Congreſs are light, and the advantages produced by the new conſtitution are great and increaſing, no great harm will be done. The force of things, they ſay, will overpower and confound the prevaricating arts and puny rage of the enemies of the people. Accordingly, we ſee that the beſt friends of the new conſtitution have become throughout the United States ſurprizingly inattentive to the baſe methods which its adverſaries are induſtriouſly uſing to bring it into abhorrence. They have ſlept too long, if the principle on which they reſt their hopes of national ſecurity be found in its application to our circumſtances in the leaſt queſtionable.

It may be true that in every other country the feeling of oppreſſion only can rouſe the multitude to reſiſtance. If rulers will keep within any tolerable bounds, tranquillity may be maintained even under a very bad ſyſtem. No man on reflection will ſay, that the ſame remark is applicable to the American nation. Leſs governed by their feelings, and more capable of reaſoning, they are as much inflamed by the foreſight of evils as any other people have been, by actually ſuffering them. It is not neceſſary to make them *feel* oppreſſion, it is enough to make them fear the deſigns of their government, to excite them to level the beſt cemented ſtructure with the duſt.

It is in vain to ſay that a reaſoning people are not liable to common deſtructive errors. The reaſoning faculty is not infallible in its beſt ſtate, not even when exerciſed on ſubjects the moſt ſuſceptible of proof. We ſee how groſsly an individual often miſtakes his intereſts and duties, when he ſummons all his faculties and applies all his induſtry to the inveſtigation of them. A nation is infinitely more expoſed to error and deluſion. The want of unity of views, the want of proofs, and the want of leiſure to examine and weigh them, even if they could be come at, render the firſt conception of political truth exceedingly crude. Experience indeed comes and puts its ſeal upon opinions and events—but it is a kind of after-thought—it ſhews the ſcars of thoſe wounds which popular frenzy has made deep, and its venom has cauſed to gangrene. The chance however that a thinking nation will not run mad, is infinitely favorable to liberty and order. It is a political duty which we owe the government, as well as a moral duty which we owe to man, to multiply and improve the means of education. Our reflections, after being led into this train, as well as our recollection of the cauſes of the late war, will convince us that actual oppreſſion need not be ſuffered to diſpoſe our people to ſubvert the government ſuppoſed to mediate it. If we regard facts merely, probably of all known ſyſtems of colonial government, that of Britain was the mildeſt and the moſt truly maternal. But if we attend to principles, none was ever more formidable. The claim of a right to bind us in all caſes whatſoever, was of all theories of deſpotiſm the moſt indiſcreet and the moſt unlimited. We ought to be proud of the good ſenſe of our people which did not wait for the exerciſe of this claim to be convinced of its nature. But we ſhould be perſuaded by the fact, that leſs than intolerable oppreſſion will overthrow a government.

To this reaſoning founded on the moral ſuperiority of Americans over the greater part of the world, we may add the diverſity of our habits.

To nations who have grown grey under bad ſyſtems, the very vices of their governments ſeem reverend. That uſe is ſecond nature, is a proverb. We may almoſt ſay it is more powerful than nature, for it controuls it. Centuries have paſſed ſince the theories of European governments were framed. Some oppreſſive change of adminiſtration ſeems neceſſary to change the obedient habits of nations. Is the caſe of America ſimilar? If we have fixed habits, they are the habits of change. We have ſcarcely grown cold in any of our inſtitutions. Our governments ſmell even yet of the hands that made them, of the yeaſt of that faction which leavened the maſs.

On theſe topics much might be ſaid. But without dilating on them, much will be thought.

The intention of theſe remarks is to convince the friends of the conſtitution that they repoſe in a ſtate of falſe ſecurity. They rely on a principle which is only partially true in our country. It is time for them to rouſe and to oppoſe the wicked arts of the enemies of the conſtitution with that manly and watchful ſpirit, which, for the happineſs and honor of our country, procured its adoption. Men are employed to ſteal this bleſſing from the people. Rumours that can neither be proved nor refuted, are ſpread on all ſides.

Calumny on men and meaſures lies hid, like an aſſaſſin, in bye places. Reſiſtance to the laws is openly threatened in the back parts of Pennſylvania, and in one Gazette that ſpirit is moſt impudently applauded. The middle order of ſociety, the men who have ſome property and families to protect, are the truſtees and keepers of the conſtitution—of the liberties of our nation. To them it belongs to come forward to the poſt of duty which they occupied when the conſtitution was in its paſſage. The government leans on them for protection, and in turn their ſecurity and that of their children and property reſts on the preſervation of the government. If they neglect to ſupport authority when they ſee it as at preſent artfully undermined and inſolently braved, they may have cauſe to lament their ſupineneſs when it will be too late. If good men were as attentive to ſupport a free conſtitution as bad men are to ſubvert it, we might indulge the hope of tranſmitting it as a precious inheritance to our lateſt poſterity.—As men's paſſions, when inflamed, eaſily overpower their ſoundeſt opinions, it is neceſſary to balance one emotion by another, to oppoſe the zeal of good men for order and government to the reſtleſs activity of incendiaries. Let the former contemplate the excellence of the conſtitution. The people of France are riſking all for one of leſs worth.—and while our patriots ſee in that image of our country all that can intereſt their affections, let them reſolve to watch for it, and if neceſſary, to defend it. For the time is coming when the evil ſpirit of politics will be unchained, and men will have to chuſe whether they will prefer order, the law and the conſtitution, or anarchy, confuſion and civil diſcord.

ON THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

An Oration, delivered by Mr. Joſeph Reed, of this City, at the late anniverſary Commencement held at Princeton, New-Jerſey.

AT the cloſe of a century the mind is naturally led to the contemplation of any great event which marked its commencement. Nations have choſen, at ſuch periods, to diſtinguiſh with peculiar grandeur, the commemoration of thoſe events from whence they date their birth, their happineſs, or their glory. Such were the ſecular games at Rome, celebrated but once in an hundred years, which exhauſted the reſources of art, and to which all the citizens were invited by the voice of a herald, ſummoning them to a ſight they had never ſeen before, and ſhould never ſee again. But what is the foundation of a city, the eſtabliſhment of an empire, or the ceaſing of a plague, compared with the diſcovery of a world? Yet *theſe* have been often celebrated, while the year ſeventeen hundred and 92, a year which completes the third century ſince the diſcovery of America, paſſes almoſt unnoticed—a diſcovery which ſtands foremoſt among the works of genius; which once filled the world with aſtoniſhment, and muſt forever command the admiration of the philoſophic mind. Yet the ſpirit of Columbus, while from his empyreal height he ſurveys, the riſing greatneſs of this new world, ſees no ſtatues erected, no inſcriptions made, no honors decreed to celebrate this great event.—Illuſtrious ſhade! my feeble voice at leaſt ſhall announce thy praiſe; and this enlightened audience, kindling at thy name, will inſcribe upon their *hearts* the honors due to thine exalted worth!

True genius is a ray of divinity, which beams only on the tall and elevated mind. A capacity for bold and original diſcovery reſembles the power of creation; and its poſſeſſor raiſed above the reſt of mankind, approximates to the Deity. Such was the celebrated Columbus.—Accuſtomed from his youth to adventurous voyages he often caſt an inquiſitive eye on the immenſe ocean to the weſt, which, for ages, had been deemed the impaſſible boundary of the habitable world. Ignorance and ſuperſtition ſpread all their terrors over the unknown abyſs, and inevitable deſtruction ſeemed to await the wretch who ſhould venture to explore it. But Columbus, elevating himſelf above the errors and prejudices of his age, and collecting the ſcattered rays of knowledge which faintly illuminated the cloſe of the 15th century, deſcried the exiſtence of unknown lands beyond the Atlantic, and boldly predicted the poſſibility of reaching them. Acquainted from our earlieſt years with the improvements in geography and navigation, it is difficult, at firſt ſight, to comprehend all the greatneſs of this bold and original idea. To realize its magnitude, let us mark how it was received by philoſophers and kings, when Columbus, eager to aſcertain its truth, ſolicited the patronage of different courts. In Genoa, his native city, he was treated with all the contempt with which wealthy ignorance regards the ſuggeſtions of unpatronized genius. In the more enlightened court of Portugal his propoſals were pronounced to be chimerical and abſurd. In Spain we find him encountering the prejudices of falſe ſcience, and waſting five long years in fruitleſs attempts to enlighten the ſcholars and eccleſiaſtical counſellors who adorned the court of Ferdinand and Iſabella. But the idea was too vaſt for theſe philoſophers to comprehend; and it ſeemed to require a genius like that of Columbus himſelf, to adopt a ſcheme ſo bold and uncommon. Mortified and diſappointed, he retired from court: and that age was in danger of loſing a diſcovery at once honorable and advantageous. But to the honor of *female* diſcernment be it told, that while every male monarch regarded Columbus as an idle adventurer, the generous Iſabella dared to patronize and ſupport him. Inſpired with a noble enthuſiaſm in his cauſe, while her narrow minded huſband withheld his aid, ſhe offered to pledge her jewels to equip him for the voyage. Woman, modeſt, unaſſuming woman, ſhares half the glory of this great diſcovery—while man, proud, ſcientific man, ſtands abaſhed in the preſence of her ſuperior diſcernment.

If there be an object truly ſublime in nature, it is Columbus on his voyage to America! To uſe the language of antiquity, it is a ſight which the Gods themſelves might behold with pleaſure. On this very day, the 26th of September, 1492, he had advanced above 700 leagues weſtward of the Canary Iſlands. There we behold him in the midſt of the pathleſs ocean, with three ſmall and ill-conſtructed veſſels, ſteadily exploring his way where never mortal had adventured before. Amidſt dangers new and unexpected, amidſt appearances of nature to a marines the moſt alarming, and ſurrounded by the terrors and ſuperſtition of his followers, we behold him diſplaying the moſt unſhaken fortitude: now ſoothing their fears, now repreſſing their mutiny, and by patience and ſuperior addreſs eſtabliſhing that aſcendency over their minds which genius alone can acquire. But in a voyage ſo long the reſources of Columbus were at length exhauſted. His officers themſelves were in deſpair; and this wonderful man was perhaps the only one whoſe hopes remained firm and unſhaken. Unable to repreſs any longer the terrors of his crew, he is obliged to promiſe that if land does not appear in three days, he will change his courſe and return to Europe. What an intereſting period! a period which is to decide upon his fortune and his fame forever—which is to ſtamp immortality upon his name, or give him back to the ſcoffs and ridicule of the world! Methinks I ſee him in this ſolemn criſis ſtanding upon the forecaſtle of the Santa Maria. It is midnight—but not an eye is cloſed—not a ſound is heard, ſave that of the winds and of the waves—every look is anxiouſly caſt to the weſt, but deſpondence and diſtruſt are painted on the faces of his crew; while confidence and hope ſtill animate that of Columbus.—Hah? What light is that which he deſcries in motion and points out to thoſe who are near him? What ſhout is that which burſts from the crew of the foremoſt ſhip?—'Tis land—'Tis land! The predictions of Columbus are accompliſhed; a new world is found, and the morning light unfolds to their eager eyes the verdant fields of Guanihani. Oh! what a moment for Columbus! I ſee the rapture which glows on his cheek—the tear of joy which gliſtens in his eye. I ſee him affectionately railing up his followers, who proſtrate themſelves at his feet, overwhelmed with aſtoniſhment, and imploring his forgiveneſs. I ſee him gazing on the ſimple natives, who crowd to the ſhore, and wonder at the winged monſters which ſwim on the ſurface of the deep. I ſee him anticipate the aſtoniſhment of Europe—the triumph of his return—the ſplendor of his reception—the applauſe of his cotemporaries, and the admiration of ages to come. This moment—this ſingle moment, overpays him for all his toil and diſtreſs, for eight years of mortification and contempt, and gives him thoſe ſublime tranſports which it is the prerogative of genius to enjoy.

(To be concluded in our next.)

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

STRICTURES ON AMERICANUS.

MR. FENNO,

AMERICANUS (in your Gazette of 20th inſt.) thinks he has found ſome *errors*, which he has ſtigmatized miſrepreſentations in my ſtatement of Oct. 10. He ſets out with calling on me to point out the clauſe of the act which gives the exciſe officer an authority to enter on the domains of individuals and ſearch them, &c. I anſwer—

1. That I argued from the nature of the ſubject, not from any ſtatute relating to it, and of courſe he has no right to call on me for a ſtatute which I have no where referred to or ſaid any thing about, but

2d, Notwithſtanding this I am willing to comply with his call, and refer him to act of Congreſs of March 3, 1791, Sect. 32—the words and meaning of which are very expreſs in caſe of concealments "in any place whatever"—The officers of inſpection and others are authorized "*to enter* into all and every ſuch place or places," &c. and all the proviſions (which are to be found in the ſection juſt quoted and in ſundry other clauſes of our laws) againſt the *abuſe* of this odious inſulting power of the exciſe officer, all theſe proviſions I ſay clearly prove and ſupport *the actual exiſtence of that power*, while at the ſame time they alleviate but very little the aſperities of its execution.

If I muſt meet an exciſe officer at my door with his plenary powers to enter and ſearch every part of my houſe, I conceive that the *warrant* in his pocket or the *conſtable* at his heels, would afford very little lenient compoſure to my harrowed feelings; indeed I would rather the exciſe officer would come *alone* than with his *conſtable*; if I muſt receive inſult, I would rather take it from *one* than from *more*, from *few* than from *many*.

I know very well that ſuch high powers, in caſes of high neceſſity muſt exiſt in every government, but I ſtrongly object to their being made common or being ever introduced without ſuch high neceſſity as alone can make them admiſſible.

He next complains of my objection to the exciſe, grounded on the *great expenſe of collecting it*. The immenſe number of officers and implements which muſt be provided and ſcattered over every part of the Union muſt unavoidably create a very enormous expenſe, the actual amount of which, muſt in its nature be a matter of conjectural calculation, till a ſtatement of facts can be made.—Some people in their calculations, or gueſſes, if you pleaſe, have eſtimated the annual expenſe of collection of the exciſe at 15,000 dollars, and the groſs amount of the tax at 400,000 dollars, which makes the expenſe of collection 12½ pr. cent. on the nett proceeds of it, and I believe this calculation very moderate, becauſe Congreſs in their act of May 10, 1791, limited the whole allowance for this ſervice, ſo that it ſhall not exceed 70,000 dollars for the time being, i. e. till a future law ſhall be made to alter it. In the ſame act it is ſtated that the allowances to officers together with the incidental expenſes of collecting the duties ſhall not exceed 7½ pr. cent. of the total product of the duties which is ſomething more than 8 pr. cent. on the nett proceeds; but I conceive this is not deſigned to include all the expenſes of the exciſe, if this was the caſe, it would not amount to half the ſum which is provided and appropriated by Congreſs to that ſervice—but when a ſtatement of facts can be made, I ſhall be very well ſatisfied to find this expenſe of collection reduced lower than is expected, for I never yet feared an approaching calamity but I was very glad to find when it came, that it proved not quite ſo bad as I apprehended.

But what has all this to do with "*miſrepreſentations*," which *Americanus* charges on me—I heard a calculation was made of 12 pr. cent. for collecting the exciſe, I told it as I heard it, I made no miſrepreſentation of it, and I am not accountable for the truth of it, nor have I any more right to be called on to verify that, than a thouſand other calculations on public meaſures, which are made every day through all the States; and tis happy that our people are diſpoſed to examine and calculate, for were it not ſo, our government would ſoon loſe its principal checks and we ſhould have but a feeble barrier left againſt a very ſpeedy tyranny.

3. *Americanus* goes on to another charge of *miſrepreſentation*, viz. my aſſertion that the public faith was pledged in the moſt ſolemn manner to the original public creditors—and pray was not this the plain fact? or have I miſrepreſented in the leaſt? But he ſays there was a ſubſequent plighting of the public faith to the aſſignees or holders of the certificates, which muſt not be violated.

1. I aſk, was payment ever made to the original creditors, according to the plighted faith of the public to them? You muſt ſay, No! they never received any thing but depreciated paper, worth ſay one tenth of the ſum due to them.

2. I aſk, were the original creditors ever party to the certificates? You muſt anſwer, No! the certificates were not tho't of when the contract was made by the firſt authority of the nation with the public creditors—the certificates were fabricated and impoſed on them *long after*, and without their free conſent. When a certificate was offered to them, *it was that, or nothing*. Such an impoſition in any individual, would be deemed by every body *impudent injuſtice*, as well as *ſhameleſs meanneſs*:—and can you call the ſame thing in a nation, an empire, *public juſtice* and *national honor*? Or can you think ſuch a forced trick can be deemed either *payment* to thoſe creditors, or a *diſcharge* of the nation, from their promiſe, or faith ſolemnly plighted?

But as to this ſecond promiſe or faith plighted to the ſpeculators or bearers of certificates, which *Americanus* talks about, if ſuch a thing ever really exiſted, (which I deny) it muſt follow that as far as the demands of the ſpeculators extend, there muſt have been two promiſes or faiths plighted for the ſame debt, and the ſame money, which he thinks can't both be paid, and I think ſo too, and of courſe one of them is to be preferred, and the other ſacrificed.

This naturally leads us to conſider the original merits, earnings, and valuable conſiderations, on which the two promiſes were at firſt grounded; and to preſer that which appears to have the beſt original foundation, and to reject the other, the original baſis of which (to ſay no worſe) was but a deluſive viſion.

To apply all this to the preſent caſe:—

1. The promiſe or public faith plighted to the original creditors, was grounded on their moſt acknowledged merits and earnings, granted for ſupplies and ſervices rendered by them to our country in extreme diſtreſs—to whoſe virtue and efforts we are indebted for all the money we now enjoy, yea, for the very walls of the houſe in which we have ſat deliberating whether we would pay them or not.

2. The promiſe made to the ſpeculators (if any was made) was grounded on no original merits, earnings or valuable conſideration paid or rendered to any body, or ſo much as held up or pretended by them. They firſt wriggled themſelves into the obſolete purview of a public act, and by the moſt ſhameleſs ſophiſtry which ever inſulted the underſtanding of a nation, ſet up a claim to wages which they never earned, to hire, when they had not labored, and to rewards without any pretenſions to the virtues and merits to which they were due.

I leave the reader to make his election which of these two faiths or promises he will prefer, and only stop to declare that I offer these things in the face of the world, as matters of public notoriety, and challenge any American, who has either conscience of right or feelings of humanity, to deny an iota of them, or to differ from me in the sentiments of his own heart, if he can.

I suppose it will be objected to all this, that *the thing is done and cannot be mended*—This is, indeed, an old plea, and a pretty good clincher for runaway matches; but I don't think it will apply to the present case—it will be said that the speculators are in possession, they are strong and numerous, and it will be difficult to oust them; but truth and right are stronger than they. I know they have got hold of great sums of our public money, under the name of interest, which I suppose they will keep; for I don't expect that *refunding* will ever make a part of our *funding* system. But the great capital is unpaid, and still remains in the bank and in the nation, and may be disposed of yet as national honor, faith and right shall require. But as things go on, this great capital will not rest with us long, but will soon be drained from the extreme parts into the great cities, and from thence will take its departure for Europe, *never to return*.

We have indeed one comfort left, that as long as our fields supply corn and flax, and our flocks and herds yield butter, cheese, milk, meat and wool, we cannot starve or want clothes.

On the whole matter, let what difficulties soever lie in our way, I pray God that the dolefull cruel adage—*Let the stricken deer go mourn*—may never be the motto of our Union.

A CITIZEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

October 24, 1792.

Foreign Affairs.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PERMANENT SITTING.

AUGUST 12.

GEN. CUSTINE transmitted a letter, written to him, by the Prince de Conde: it set forth, that 35,000 men were before Landau; that it would be folly to resist; that the foreign troops would put all to the sword; he advised him to deliver up the place.

Gen. Custine sent no answer. He lodged the letter in the hands of the Municipality.

Three citizens came to the bar. They introduced M. Bernard, the inventor of a military machine, the effect of which was terrible: 90 shots, he said, could be fired with it. The Assembly approved of the invention, and invited the citizen to sit within the bar.

AUGUST 13.

M. Condorcet proposed an address to the French people, to the armies, and to the Ambassadors, relative to late occurrences. We shall attempt being particular in detailing the energetic address, as it may very properly be termed an epitome of all the grand events which have marked the last ten months in France.

M. Condorcet began with making pertinent observations on the state of the kingdom, when the National Legislative Assembly met. The emigrants, he said, were assembled throout Germany in arms, vowing vengeance against the land that had given them birth, fanatic priests were exciting to a civil war in every part of the kingdom; a foreign war too threatened Frenchmen. The National Assembly, by the rigorous measures they had adopted, struck at the very root of the evil—they issued decrees both against the emigrants and against the priests; but the King baffled their good and honest intentions, by refusing to sanction them. The highest mistrust prevailed from that moment. The Assembly thought the Executive Power wished to serve the views of all the rebels. The hostile preparations of foreign Powers equally urged hostile measures on the part of France—perfidious Ministers did not even conceal the ends they had in view; their slowness in expediting the decrees was a confirmation of their guilt.

During this time the wicked emissaries of despotism attempted to extinguish the flame of patriotism in France—patriotic societies were attacked—the Legislative body was for a time exposed to contempt—but the King, unable to carry his every point, at length bending to the general wish, called patriot Ministers about him—here the scene changed.—

France declared war against Austria, whose uninterrupted hostilities, whose secret treaties, whose ambitious projects, called aloud for a signal rupture.—

A *kind* of activity was the consequence of such a measure, half-exertions—but soon after corruption crept in among the ranks, the military operations were impeded by a want of harmony between the Generals and Ministers—the patriot Ministers were dismissed!

The guard of 1800 men granted to the King by the Constitution, gave unequivocal proofs of anti patriotic intentions.—The Legislative Body discharged them. The King praised, and gave them an increase of pay. The people became more and more uneasy in the capital. The 20th June, an immense multitude of people went to the Assembly, and called for a decree to bring Louis from the Throne. The citizens filed off before the Assembly, and then proceeded to the palace to present a petition to the King. The zeal of the Mayor of Paris restrained the energy of the people, and kept them within the limits of moderation. The Ministers tho't that event might bring about a civil war! They drew up an insidious proclamation. General La Fayette came up to Paris, and spoke in the name of his army!—Several departments acted unconstitutionally, by sending flattering addresses to the King, harbingers of falsehood. Under these circumstances, the National Assembly summoned the confederates of Paris. They created a Committee of General Safety, and declared the State was in danger.

In the mean time a Prussian General published a Manifesto, and the King scarcely noticed it; and as it was, he did it indirectly. Besides those general motives, said M. Condorcet, there are particular ones, which regard the capital.—The citizens of Paris saw the King surrounded by base, vile, and cowardly conspirators. The Constitution ordered him to notify imminent hostilities; and the Assembly knew nothing of the Prussian proceedings, until their formidable death-dealing battalions were at the very gates of France. Petitions and addresses without number were presented against the King, —*Dethrone the perfidious man*! was the burthen of all and each of them. The Assembly could not but take the momentous question into consideration: several points were to be discussed; but the impatience of the people burst forth.—They marched like freemen towards the King's dwelling; he sought refuge in the Assembly, knowing that sanctuary would not be invaded.—Some National Volunteers guarded the Palace, but there were Swiss among them.—Frenchmen looked with an evil eye on soldiers who were in the capital in direct opposition to law.

They received orders to fire at the people, at the very moment the National Guards were carrying words of peace to the much-irritated citizens. A deputation from the National Assembly appeared among the people. —The treachery was then discovered, defeated, punished. The National Assembly, hearers of what was going forward, swore to maintain liberty and equality, and eagerly endeavored to save the state; but they wished the people to manifest their solemn, their sovereign will, by a National Convention. They adopted every possible measure to accelerate the meeting of the Convention.

After having offered a series of similar facts, M. Condorcet exhorted his countrymen to union and courage. Your Representatives, said he, have done their duty; they have done every thing for liberty: they are ready to sacrifice their existence for it—("*Ce n'est que trop vrai*," said a man in the gallery.—The equivocal signification of those words made the right-hand side of the House smile).—Neither reproaches nor remorse can effect their memory.

The Assembly Hall echoed with applause.—The address was ordered to be printed, sent into the departments, to the army, and to all the French Ambassadors over the world.

AUGUST 14.

M. Robertspierre was introduced—he was at the head of a deputation from the Section of Vendome—He said, the statue of a tyrant covered the Place Vendome—it has disappeared, it was brought to the level of the earth; it has made room for a national monument; and, what monument can be more worthy of the majesty of the Nation than a tomb, reared in a pyramidical form, in honor of the heroes who fell in the battle of the 10th of this month?

M. Cambon moved, that the Assembly should order several important letters, found among M. la Porte's papers, to be read.

M. Andrieu seconded the motion—he said he had remarked these words in one written instrument.

"Given for an advertisement to sink the credit of the assignats."

M. Bazire contended that all the papers contained more, or fewer proofs of the King's perfidy; his collusion with the enemies of the state were self-evident.

AUGUST 21.

M. SERVAN, Minister at War, informed, that the "*villain*" La Fayette, and all his officers had deserted. The Lieut. Col. of the 43d regiment gave him this information; which might have been expected from this imaginary hero. France, says the minister, was purged of this insignificant individual, between the 19th and 20th instant.—He, without doubt, will join his cousin, [Bouille] the gasconading destroyer——adieu then to the houses of Paris.

The minister added, "that the Commissioners of the Assembly were at liberty; and the soldiers of the late general La Fayette, had been brought to see his treasonable intentions."

M Maran informed the Assembly, that the minister had told him, that La Fayette had endeavored to lead his soldiers into an ambuscade, to have them all butchered; but that the army, suspicious of some design, had remained faithful to their interests, and firm on their posts. M. Maran, who had heretofore considered the charges made against La Fayette, by the mob, to be unjust; said he now acknowledged his error, and freely abjured it.

The impression of the letter of the minister at war was moved—and that it be sent to the departments by express.

M. Breard thought the subject ought to undergo a complete investigation, before any order was taken on it—therefore moved, that the Lieutenant Colonel of the 43d regiment should be heard at the bar on the subject.—Adopted.

M. Saladin moved, That the President be requested to write to the army of the *North*, to testify to them, its approbation of their good conduct and patriotism.—Decreed.

The three last commissioners of the Assembly, wrote from Rheims, under 20th August. They announce that the administrators of the department of Ardennes have retracted their former resolution, and request, in their behalf, the pardon of the nation. The commissioners add, that the municipality of Rheims, which had been sent to Sedan, had returned; and inform, that the Commons of Sedan, impelled by the delirium of aristocracy, had detained them prisoners seven hours, under pretence that they were factious persons.

The other Commissioners informed the Assembly, that the Northern army had courageously resisted the arts made use of to mislead and deceive them; and refused to take the oath which their insignificant general wished to impose on them.

M. Montmorin, formerly minister of Foreign Affairs, appeared at the bar—not with that haughty countenance which before had given so much offence to every freeman; but on the contrary, now excited as much pity, as he had before inspired indignation. He was interrogated by the President, relative to several transactions of which he was suspected.

The examination was lengthy, but nothing satisfactory to the Assembly transpired therein—He denied the charges that were made against him, and it appeared that he was not the Montmorin alluded to. The other Montmorin was therefore immediately taken into custody.

The examination was interrupted by M. Rolland, Minister of the Interior, who communicated a letter from the Commons of Sedan, confirming the enlargement of the Commissioners, and endeavoring to excuse their late conduct, by alledging that they had received orders from La Fayette to arrest the three individuals who, they said, called themselves Commissaries from the Assembly!

The Commissioners wrote that they were at liberty, but that the town had not yet an entire knowledge of the object of their mission. They also sent two letters of the "*Villain of the Two Worlds*," addressed to the Commons of Sedan, and with it the order of arrest. This Conspirator, they say, had the impudence to acknowledge in this letter the action, and to hold himself solely and personally responsible therefor. His reasons were, that the National Assembly, as well as the King, were governed by a faction, kept in pay for the purpose. As for himself he would give his voice for liberty and equality; but not such as had for a long time prevailed.

PARIS, August 25.

The former stately Palace of the Thuilleries, is nearly a wreck;—There is question of levelling it to the earth, that the dwelling of so many Tyrants may no longer offend a free people, and put them in mind of the shackles which galled them for so many centuries.

Yesterday evening between five and six o'clock, M. la Porte, late keeper of the privy purse, condemned by the Special Tribunal to be beheaded on the square of the Carouzel, underwent his sentence in presence of an immense croud of spectators.

The jury, after a trial of four and twenty hours, convicted him of having made an improper use of the civil list, in order to foment a civil war; it appeared evidently on his taial, that he had hired incendiary writers, whose poisonous productions tended to defeat the exertions of all the friends of liberty.

M. la Porte went to the block with a fortitude and a resolution worthy of a better and a more just cause. He, however, declared his innocence to the last; but the written proofs produced in court, are indelible testimonies of his guilt and perfidy.

M. la Porte was turned of fifty. He was dressed in a new suit of silk clothes, and appeared with as much unconcern as if he was going to the levee of his late master.

The Common Council of this capital during M. Bailly's Mayoralty, had ordered a medal to be struck in honor of General la Fayette. M. Duvivier, a distinguished young artist, was commissioned to execute it. But unwilling to perpetuate the blasted fame of the fugitive General, he yesterday laid before the Council his unfinished work. The C. Council ordained that the effigy of *the Hero of both Hemispheres* should be *solemnly* dashed to the ground on St. Louis's day (the tutelar Saint of France) 25th August, at 10 o'clock in the morning, on the Place de Greve; and that the ceremony should be performed by the *executive power*, alias *Jack Ketch*.

This great capital is perfectly calm, though patriotism was never known to be so much alive; it is the welcome guest of every honest heart; there is no, not even the smallest appearance of the late crisis; all is harmony, concord and peace.

Louis is as careless and fat as usual. The young prince is as lively as ever; the pretty innocent never committed a crime——he does not know what remorse is. May he be always equally ignorant of vice and its concomitant evils!

General Arthur Dillon's conduct is undefinable—What he advances one day and swears to, he retracts the next: As a proof of which the National Assembly have already declared, at three different times, that he had lost the confidence of the nation. Twice they repealed their decree, on hearing that General Dillon had protested against the conduct of the superseded king. It seems, however, that he has recanted once more, and a third decree has been issued against him. The Assembly know not in what class to rank the dubious character—The world is convinced of his bravery! but that is only a professional virtue, often injurious when there wants a good head to direct.

His Excellency Lord Gower is still detained in Paris. He cannot pro-

cure his paſſports for himſelf and his attendants. The preſent is a tempeſtuous moment, and etiquette muſt be laid aſide. His Excellency had declared he had not a French ſervant in his ſuite. Lord Gower, it ſeems, has been very liberal in giving paſſports to French people. The Aſſembly do not approve of ſuch officiouſneſs.

M. Luxeul, late a Bernardine Monk at Paris, an ingenious and ſkilful mechanic, has invented an organ without bellows, the pipes being made to ſound by means of a wooden piſton, that aſcends on touching the keys. He has executed a model with paſte board pipes to ſhew the agreeable effect of the inſtrument.

The King has borrowed immenſe ſums of money to ſupport his rebel brothers and their criminal adherents. If things do not take a different turn in his favour, above twenty bankers in this capital will be obliged to ſtop payment; and the ſums being ſo immenſe, the bankruptcies in Paris will occaſion ſeveral others in all the great towns in Europe.—His debts amount to at leaſt 150 millions of livres.

There are at this moment upwards of two thouſand men employed in fortifying the tower of the Temple, where the King is confined—the ditch which is to ſurround it, is to be 20 feet wide.

Since the 10th of Auguſt, glorious epocha! Frenchmen look, walk, ſit, ſpeak, do every thing differently; they have aſſumed the primeval air of liberty; and every individual now ſeems to ſay—

"I am as free as Nature firſt made Man,
"Ere the baſe laws of ſervitude began,
"When wild in woods the noble ſavage ran."

General La Fayette has prevailed upon part of his army to ſwear neither to abandon him nor the King; and the better to ſucceed in his attempt, he thus addreſſed the troops under his command:—"Let thoſe who wiſh well to the Conſtitutional King join me; and ſuch as are on *King Lethion's* ſide, withdraw from under my ſtandard."

The citizens of St. Germains, long diſtinguiſhed for their patriotiſm and its attendant virtues, have written to their brethren of Nancy to encourage them to proceed in their glorious career.—We ſelect the following bold paſſage from their addreſs:

"The laſt Frenchman ſhall ſay to his oppreſſor, Tyrant! thou thought'ſt that thou had'ſt conquered me—Thou haſt betrayed the cauſe of humanity, and thou wiſheſt to enſlave thy fellow creature.—Dare look me full in the face:—Liberty is written on it in majeſtic and indelible characters—Nature engraved it there—ſhe is the mother of all.—Pierce my heart, and there thou wilt find the altar of freedom, which thy deſpicable cruelty cannot conquer."

All the ſuſpicious prieſts of Paris, at leaſt thoſe who had not taken proper precaution to avoid the quick eye of the police, are ſhut up in the former Convent of the Carmelite Friars.

All the Managers of the Play-houſes in Paris, are emulous in ſtepping forward to the relief of the widows and orphans of the brave citizens who were killed in the action of the 10th of this month.

General Monteſquiou, who commands the Southern army, has not as yet declared himſelf for or againſt the National Aſſembly. Our readers however recollect, that when he was laſt in Paris, and that there was queſtion of dethroning the King, he told the United Committees he knew to a certainty, that if the National Aſſembly dethroned Louis XVI. there would not be an officer in the army ten days after.

STRASBURG, Auguſt 20.

A Pruſſian army, ſupported by a body of 6000 Auſtrians, is marching towards Thionville. Another, reinforced by 12,000 French emigrants, is proceeding to Saar Louis.

Both columns conſiſt of about 50,000 men. It ſeems to be their plan to divide themſelves into two bodies; one third of which is to beſiege the two above mentioned places, while the main army attempts to enter France. They are confident that thouſands of French male-contents will flock to their ſtandard.

Beſides the 50,000, there is a Corps de Reſerve of 12,000 men for each column, at about 7 leagues from the main army. Another body of emigrants, ſupported by near 4000 Auſtrians is advancing towards the duchy of Deux-Ponts. The troops in the Palatinate have orders to follow the ſame plan, but in differenent directions.

RICHMOND, October 18.

Yeſterday the houſe of delegates paſſed the following reſolution:

"Reſolved unanimouſly, that the ſpeaker be requeſted to communicate to Richard Henry Lee, Eſq. the high ſenſe entertained by his country of the ſervices rendered by him through the courſe of a long life, ſo uſefully devoted to the public intereſt; to expreſs the regret felt by this houſe at hearing that he is compelled by the infirmities of age to retire from public life, and their ſincere wiſh that he may in the private ſcene to which he is returning, yet, long experience thoſe enjoyments attendant on the conſciouſneſs of a faithful diſcharge of duty; and that he may be as happy as he is reſpected."

Mr. Lee was one of the Senators from this State, in the Senate of the United States, and has reſigned his ſeat. The Hon. John Taylor is choſen in his room.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27.

ABSTRACT of EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS,

Auguſt 22. M. Oſwald, a member of the National Aſſembly, after ſome preliminary remarks on the politics of Great-Britain in reſpect to France, propoſed a fraternal addreſs to be ſent to the Britiſh nation, in which ſhall be unfolded the whole conſpiracy of the traitor Louis XVI. and all the outrages which provoked the ſacred inſurrection of the 10th Auguſt. And that the addreſs be tranſmitted to all the popular ſocieties of England, Scotland and Ireland—with a requeſt to have it re-printed, and circulated throughout the Britiſh Empire.

Thus, ſaid M. Oſwald, you will diſpel the ariſtocratic clouds that obſcure the political atmoſphere of England; you will raiſe the ſpirits of your brethren, the Patriots of Britain, ſhackled by royal proclamations, and tyranized over by the odious manœuvres of an Inquiſitorial Adminiſtration; and then, perhaps, England, freed from her tyrants, will at length lend you a vigorous army to eradicate ariſtocracy and royalty; and, in uniſon with you, to bring about the revolution of Europe; and, finally, of the whole human ſpecies.

M. Boiſguyon propoſed an amendment. He wiſhed the copy of the proceedings of the National Aſſembly, and many copies of the papers found in the King's deſk, ſhould be added to the addreſs propoſed by M. Oſwald,

M. Oſwald's motion, and the amendment, were unanimouſly carried.

M. Chabot wiſhed all taxes to be aboliſhed, the land-tax excepted.

Auguſt 24. All violences had ceaſed in Paris at this date, and the operations of the newly conſtituted authorities were daily encreaſing in vigor, diſtinctneſs and popularity. M. D'Affry the commander of the Swiſs guards, ſaid to have been killed on the 10th, has been tried and acquitted, the orders to that corps not having been given by him. M. de la Porte, intendant of the civil liſt was on his trial. M. Barnaye has been arreſted. Alexander Lameth eſcaped. All the King's ſervants are in future to be appointed by the community. A cargo of ſtatues has arrived at Paris from Chantilly, among others that of the conſtable Montmorenci, which are to be melted into cannon. M. D'Avenhoult, a Member of the National Aſſembly attempting to eſcape to the Auſtrians was ſtopped by ſome peaſants, on which he ſhot himſelf through the head with a piſtol. The affairs of Poland are ſettling under the direction of the Empreſs of Ruſſia—The King has offered to abdicate the crown—but this offer was not accepted. The Porte, contrary to expectation, has not eſpouſed the cauſe of the Poles; but on the contrary has ſuſpended the daily allowance of Count Potocki, the Poliſh Ambaſſador, and removed his guard of honor.

The plague has again appeared in Conſtantinople, and in the neighboring villages. Four ſhips of the line have been lately put into commiſſion by the Britiſh government. Count Mean and Beaurieux, nephew of the laſt Prince Biſhop of Liege, is elected to that Biſhoprick. Accounts from India to the 10th April, ſay, that Lord Cornwallis with the army moved from Seringapatam the 26th March. Tippoos' ſons are to reſide at Madras.

It has been propoſed to level the Palace of the Thuilleries, that the dwelling of ſo many tyrants may no longer offend a free people. A medal had been ordered to be ſtruck in honor of M. La Fayette, by the common council of Paris—but they have now ordained "that the effigy of the hero of both hemiſpheres ſhould be ſolemnly daſhed to the ground on St. Louis' day, 25th Auguſt, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the place de Greve"—the ceremony to be performed by the executive power, alias Jack Ketch.' *It is probable that not one of the preſent Common Council of Pariswere members of that body when the medal was ordered to be ſtruck.* Of Marſhal Luckner, notwithſtanding all his apparent devotion to the cauſe of Liberty, the Paris newſpapers ſay that the patriots bluſh for their extreme credulity, who have blazened forth his pretended virtues. M. Luckner has a ſon in the Imperial ſervice. Various accounts from the French armies on the frontiers, concur in ſaying, that they are becoming more formidable daily—a new battalion arriving every day; recruits it is true, but ardent in a good cauſe. An addreſs to the National Aſſembly from a patriotic ſociety in Ireland was communicated to that body on the 18th Aug. by M. Francois, with this addreſs, a remittance of 6850 livres was alſo received to aſſiſt France in carrying on the war. The Aſſembly teſtified the higheſt ſenſe of gratitude for the dignified conduct of the Iriſh Society. M. Montmorin, late Secretary for foreign affairs, has been examined before the National Aſſembly and acquitted—the committee having read his correſpondence, found no traces of criminality in his department. An order was iſſued to arreſt the body of Col. Montmorin, Governor of Fontainbleau (not the ex-miniſter.)

A committee of the National Aſſembly has been appointed to report a decree for confiſcating the property of M. la Fayette, both in France and the Weſt-Indies.

In the proceedings of the National Aſſembly of Auguſt 20th, there is a communication from the Commiſſioners deputed to the army on the Rhine, in which they ſay they were received by the army with acclamations of joy—and Gen. Biron paid them diſtinguiſhed honours—the troops took the oath of liberty and equality with viſible marks of ſatisfaction. All the officers took the oath—General Broglie, however, Meſſrs. Gazarelli and Dufarge, ſoon after recanted; they were immediately ſuperceded, leſt the contagion ſhould ſpread through the troops.

The Legiſlature of New-Jerſey are now ſitting at Trenton.—The Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts will meet the beginning of next month.

By a return publiſhed in the "Auguſta Chronicle" of the 6th inſt. it appears that ABRAHAM BALDWIN and THOMAS P. CARNES, Eſqrs. are elected Members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States for that State.

WILLIAM HINDMAN, Eſq. is elected a Member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, for the ſeventh diſtrict of the State of Maryland.

PETER SILVESTER, Eſq. on account of his declining health, &c. declines ſtanding a candidate at the enſuing election of federal repreſentatives for the ſtate of New-York.

Jonathan Trumbull, James Hillhouſe, Jonathan Sturges, Jeremiah Wadſworth, Amaſa Learned, Benjamin Huntington, and Stephen Mix Mitchell, Eſprs. are choſen by the freemen of Connecticut, to repreſent them in the next Congreſs.

The drawing of the New-Brunſwick Lottery commenced on Monday laſt.

Meſſrs. WIGNELL and REINAGLE have publiſhed propoſals in Boſton for erecting a Theatre in that town, on a ſimilar plan to that erecting in this city.

A meeting of the Officers of the late Pennſylvania line of the army, is notified to be held in this city the 20th November, at the City Tavern.

The National Gazette of laſt Wedneſday ſays—"It is a melancholy conſideration, that the plan for civilizing being given over, the extirpation of the Indian tribes ſeems now the great object in view on the part of the *enlightened* citizens of theſe ſtates."—On which a correſpondent remarks, that if this is the determination of the *enlightened* citizens of our country, what muſt that of the *unenlightened* part be?—It is hardly poſſible to conceive of a more *general* libel on the character of a nation, than is contained in the above extract.

We are happy in being informed, that Mr. ANTHONY HASWELL, whoſe Printing-Office at Rutland, Vermont, was lately conſumed, has already obtained a new aſſortment of Types, &c. and was to commence buſineſs again in that town immediately.

A Stage-Coach for paſſengers now runs between Providence and Worceſter (Maſſachuſetts) in which the Mail of the United States is carried.

The late conduct of Gen. la Fayette, has excited much public attention:—And we wait in the momentary expectation of receiving a declaration from him, explaining his motives therein; and from the known Patriotiſm Integrity and love of Liberty, which have marked his character, ſince his firſt introduction to public life, there cannot be a doubt entertained, that it will give ſatisfaction to every mind not immoveably fixed by prejudice. As yet we have only ſeen his laſt tranſaction through the diſtorted medium of his inveterate enemies the Jacobines of Paris—and common juſtice requires we ſhould wait his defence. As his conduct heretofore has been not only wholly irreproachable, but highly meritorious—we feel a degree of confidence, that in the iſſue of the inveſtigation, his laſt proceeding will alſo be found not to merit cenſure.

[*Columb. Centinel.*]

Extract of letter from Boſton, dated October 13.

"We are now engaged in the buſineſs of electioneering; the old enemies of the conſtitution are as buſy as they were at the time of the Convention, to prevent its adoption.—It is true their *tune* is changed, they now pretend to be friendly to the conſtitution itſelf, but reprobate the meaſures of the government: It ought not to be forgotten that the enemies of the doings of Congreſs under the conſtitution are generally the *ſame perſons* who oppoſed its adoption; we have various candidates held up in our papers—but I have ſtrong confidence that in addition to thoſe who have been the agents in regenerating the affairs of our country, we ſhall elect perſons of firm, federal independent principles—men who will build up and not lay waſte and deſtroy.

"You will ſee by the papers that the canal in the Diſtrict of Maine is proſecuting with ſpirit.

"The bridge over Merrimack River will be ſo far compleated as to be paſſable this year; it is a noble effort of genius.—There is a ſmall iſland in the river—an arch of 160 feet diameter and 40 feet above the level of high water connects this iſland with the Main on one ſide; the channel on the other ſide is wider—but the center arch on this ſide is 140 feet diameter. This is one among the great number of ſtupendous works which owe their origin to that confidence between man and man which has been created, or reſtored by the meaſures of the general government.

"We hear with pleaſure, that your men of property are employing their capitals in extenſive undertakings which will eſſentially benefit the public as well as themſelves.—The projected canals in Pennſylvania are plans worthy the genius of that enterprizing State. I moſt heartily wiſh them ſucceſs. The people of the State of New-York have caught the ſame glorious ſpirit—and will doubtleſs exhibit ſomething worthy of themſelves and their reſources—I am informed that the canal buſineſs is proſecuting with ardor in ſome of the Southern States—but no particulars have reached us of late late; they muſt enjoy many natural advantages to facilitate enterprizes of this kind.

"A number of our citizens are turning their attention to the Federal City. Several are now on a tour to the Southward, who, I am informed, intend to purchaſe lots. On their return, I may be able to communicate ſome particulars. At preſent would obſerve, that in order to make the place deſigned for the permanent reſidence a centre of powerful attraction, the moſt generous terms ought to be held out to thoſe who would become actual ſettlers. There muſt be a depot for merchandize, a ſcene for trade, mechanics and manufactures—and there muſt alſo be a ſettled country to create a demand. How far this is at preſent the caſe, I do not know; but certain it is, that the rapid ſettlement of any particular ſpot favorably ſituated, may be greatly promoted by liberal and judicious meaſures."

☞ Mr. FRENEAU, in his National Gazette of Wedneſday laſt, ſays, "that the Gazette of the United States was ſet up, as has ever been *taken for certain*, under an anti-republican patronage."

The hiſtory of the origin and progreſs of this Gazette is too ſimple a buſineſs to detail to the public—but if there is a perſon in this city, or in the United States, who has "*taken for certain*," from any circumſtances that have come to their knowledge, that the above inſinuation has any foundation in truth, the Editor pledges himſelf to prove, in a perſonal interview, that it is totally unfounded.

Died, the 28th September, at the Rock-Landing, Georgia, Major RICHARD CALL, of the firſt U. S. Regiment.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Hannah,	Moll,	Barbadoes
Citizen,	Feinour,	Cadiz
Adriana,	Johnſon,	Spain
Jaſon,	Lillibridge,	Cape-Francois
Polly,	Charnock,	ditto
Polacre St. Vincent Paul,	Gaſcony,	Marſeilles
Brig Kitty,	Foſter,	Hiſpaniola
Sch'r. Charming Betſey,	Odlin,	Fayal
Frederickſburg Packet,	Hall,	Malaga
Two Brothers,	Hewſon,	Halifax
William,	Knox,	Boſton
Juno,	Norton,	ditto
Sloop Hawke,	Kerr,	Jamaica

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	21/4	Int. off
3 per Cents,	12/9	Int. off
Deferred,	13/4	
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	45	per cent. prem
½ ſhares,	57	

Unfunded debt of the U. S. 21/ on the principal. And on the Intereſt up to 1ſt Jan. 1788, 13/.

General Post-Office.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1792.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the fifteenth day of November next, inclusively, for carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Roads, from the first day of January next, until the first day of June, 1794.

In MASSACHUSETTS *and* NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1. From *Wiscasset* to *Portland* in the district of *Maine*: The mail to leave Wiscasset every Tuesday by six o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Portland the next day by one in the afternoon:—Returning, to leave Portland every Thursday by six in the morning, and arrive at Wiscasset the next day by one in the afternoon.

2. From *Portland* to *Portsmouth*: The mail to leave Portland every Monday and Thursday by six o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Portsmouth every Tuesday and Friday by ten in the forenoon:—Returning, to leave Portsmouth every Tuesday and Friday at one in the afternoon, and arrive at Portland on Wednesday and Saturday by six in the evening.

3. From *Portsmouth* to *Boston*: From November first to May first, the mail to leave Portsmouth every Tuesday and Friday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Boston on Wednesday and Saturday by six in the evening:—Returning, to leave Boston every Monday and Thursday, by six in the morning, and arrive at Portsmouth on Tuesday and Friday by ten in the forenoon:—And from May first to November first, the mail to leave Portsmouth every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Boston the same days by six in the evening:—Returning, to leave Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Portsmouth the same days by six in the evening.

In MASSACHUSETTS, CONNECTICUT *and* NEW-YORK.

4. From *Boston*, by *Worcester*, *Springfield*, *Hartford*, *Middletown*, and *New-Haven*, to *New-York*: From November first to May first, the mail to leave Boston every Monday and Thursday, at one o'clock in the afternoon; and arrive at New-York every Saturday and Wednesday (the sixth day from its departure) by ten in the forenoon: Returning, to leave New-York every Monday and Thursday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Boston every Saturday and Wednesday, by ten in the forenoon: And from May first to November first, the mail to leave Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by three o'clock in the morning, and arrive at New-York every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday (the fourth day from its departure) by eleven in the forenoon: Returning, to leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Boston every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday, by six in the evening.

In NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY *and* PENNSYLVANIA.

5. Between *New-York*, (by Newark and Elizabethtown) and *Philadelphia*, every day in the week, Sunday excepted: The mails to leave New-York at noon, and Philadelphia at one o'clock in the afternoon; and arrive at Philadelphia and New-York respectively, the next day after their departure, by ten in the forenoon; excepting the mails of Saturday, which are to arrive at the same hour on Monday.

In PENNSYLVANIA *and* MARYLAND.

6. From *Philadelphia* to *Baltimore*: The mail to leave Philadelphia every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at noon, and arrive at Baltimore each succeeding day by noon: Returning, to leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by four o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Philadelphia each succeeding day by eleven in the forenoon.

7. From *Baltimore* to *Alexandria*: The mail to leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Alexandria each succeeding day by eight in the morning: Returning, to leave Alexandria every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by four o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Baltimore on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by ten in the forenoon.

In VIRGINIA.

8. From *Alexandria* to *Richmond*, *Petersburg*, *Suffolk* and *Portsmouth*: The mail to leave Alexandria every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at nine o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Richmond every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by six in the evening; at Petersburg, every Wednesday, Friday and Monday at ten in the forenoon; at Suffolk every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by six in the afternoon; and at Portsmouth every Friday, Monday and Wednesday, by ten in the forenoon: Returning, to leave Portsmouth the same Friday, Monday and Wednesday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Suffolk the same days by seven in the evening; and at Petersburg the next Monday, Wednesday and Friday by eleven in the forenoon; leave Petersburg the same days at two in the afternoon, and arrive at Richmond the same days by six in the evening: leave Richmond on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Alexandria the next Wednesday, Friday and Monday, by three in the afternoon.

9. From *Richmond*, by *Williamsburg*, *York-Town* and *Hampton*, to *Norfolk*. The mail to leave Richmond every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by four o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Norfolk on each succeeding day, by five in the afternoon: Returning, to leave Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday and Monday, by six in the morning, and arrive at Richmond each succeeding day, by six in the evening.

In VIRGINIA *and* NORTH-CAROLINA.

10. From *Petersburg*, by *Halifax*, *Tarborough* and *Smithfield*, to *Fayetteville*. The mail to leave Petersburg every Friday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Fayetteville the next Monday, by eight in the evening: Returning, to leave Fayetteville every Tuesday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Petersburg the next Friday, by eleven in the forenoon.

In NORTH *and* SOUTH CAROLINA *and* GEORGIA.

11. From Fayetteville, by Cheraw Court-House, Camden, Columbia and Cambridge, to Augusta. The mail to leave Fayetteville every Tuesday, by four in the morning, reach Camden the next day by five in the afternoon, and arrive at Augusta the next Saturday by noon: Returning to leave Augusta every Thursday, at five in the morning, arrive at Camden the next Sunday by five in the morning, and at Fayetteville the next Monday, by eight in the evening.

12. From *Augusta* to *Savannah*. The mail to leave Augusta every Saturday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Savannah the next Monday morning by ten: Returning, to leave Savannah every Monday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Augusta the next Wednesday, by five in the afternoon.

13. From Camden to Statesburg. The mail to leave Camden every Thursday by four in the morning, and arrive at Statesburg by eight: Returning, to leave Statesburg every Saturday, at two in the afternoon, and arrive at Camden by six.

In MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE-ISLAND *and* CONNECTICUT.

14. From *Boston* to *Providence*. The mail to leave Boston every Monday and Thursday, by six in the morning, and arrive the same days at Providence, by five in the afternoon: Returning, to leave Providence every Wednesday and Saturday, by six in the morning, and arrive the same days at Boston, by five in the afternoon.

☞ Persons offering proposals for this contract, are desired also to state the terms on which they will carry the mail between Boston and Providence, three times a week, and every day in the week (Sunday excepted) in case a stage waggon should run so often between those two places.

15. From *Providence*, by *Norwich*, to Hartford. The mail to leave Providence every Tuesday and Friday, by six o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Norwich the same days, and at Hartford on Wednesday and Saturday, by five in the afternoon: Returning, to leave Hartford every Monday and Thursday, at seven in the morning, arrive at Norwich the same days, and at Providence on Tuesday and Friday, by five in the afternoon.

☞ Persons offering proposals for this contract, are also desired to state the terms on which they will carry the mail between Providence and Hartford three times a week, if a stage waggon should run so often between those two places.

16. From *New-London* to *Newport*, thence by *Bristol* and *Warren* to *Providence*, thence by *Greenwich* to *Newport*, and from *Newport* to *New-London*. The mail to leave New-London every Tuesday, at two in the afternoon, and arrive at Newport the next day by six in the evening; leave Newport every Friday at eight in the morning, and arrive at Providence the same day by six in the evening; leave Providence on Saturday at eight in the morning, and passing through Greenwich, arrive at Newport the same day by six in the evening; leave Newport the next Monday at eight in the morning, and arrive at New-London the next day by ten in the forenoon.

17. From *New-Haven* to *New-London*: The mail to leave New-Haven every Monday, at eight in the morning, and arrive at New-London every Tuesday by ten in the forenoon:—Returning, to leave New-London every Tuesday at two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at New-Haven every Wednesday afternoon by six.

18. From *Middletown* to *New-London*. The mail to leave Middletown, from November first to May first, every Thursday morning, and from May to November, every Friday morning, by eight o'clock; and arrive at New-London by six in the evening of the day of its departure: Returning, to leave New-London each next succeeding day by eight in the morning, and arrive at Middletown by six in the evening.

In NEW-YORK.

19. Between the city of *New-York* (by *Kingsbridge*, *Poughkeepsie*, and the city of *Hudson*) and *Albany*. The carriers, with the mails, to leave New-York and Albany every Monday and Thursday, by four in the morning, meet, and return to each place on Wednesday and Saturday, by six in the evening.

In PENNSYLVANIA.

20. From *Philadelphia*, by *Lancaster*, *York-town*, *Carlisle*, *Shippensburg*, *Chambersburg*, *Bedford* and *Greensburg* to *Pittsburg*. The mail to leave Philadelphia every Saturday at noon, and arrive at Pittsburg the next Friday by noon; remain there not less than four, nor more than six hours, and return to Philadelphia the following Friday by noon.

In the State of DELAWARE.

21. From *Wilmington*, by *New-Castle*, *Cantwell's Bridge*, and *Duck Creek*, to *Dover*. The mail to leave Wilmington every Monday afternoon, by five o'clock (or as soon as the mail from Philadelphia is received) and arrive at Dover by five in the evening of Tuesday: Returning, to leave Dover every Wednesday morning by five o'clock, and arrive at Wilmington by seven in the evening of the same day.

In DELAWARE *and* MARYLAND.

22. From Christiana Bridge, by Middletown, Warwick and George-town Cross-Roads, to Chester-town, and thence to Easton. The mail to leave Christiana Bridge every Monday afternoon, by six o'clock (or as soon as the mail from Philadelphia is received) and arrive at Easton by six in the evening of Tuesday: Returning, to leave Easton every Wednesday morning by five o'clock, and arrive at Christiana Bridge in the evening of the same day, by eight o'clock.

☞ Persons offering proposals for carrying this mail, are desired to state the terms on which they will carry it from May first to November first, by leaving Philadelphia every Monday at half past nine, A. M. and reaching Easton the next day by four, P. M.—and returning, leave Easton every Wednesday by four, A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next day by noon: And perform the same tour, during the other half of the year, between half past nine o'clock of every Monday, and noon of the next Saturday. And also their terms for carrying an additional mail between Philadelphia and Chestertown, leaving Philadelphia every Wednesday and Friday at half past nine, A. M. and returning the fourth day after by noon.

23. From *Baltimore* to *Annapolis*. The mail to leave Baltimore every Monday and Friday, at eight in the morning, and arrive at Annapolis the same days by five in the afternoon: Returning, to leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday by eight in the morning, and arrive at Baltimore the same days by five in the afternoon.

In VIRGINIA *and* NORTH-CAROLINA.

24. From *Suffolk*, by *Edenton*, *Plymouth*, *Washington* and *Newbern*, to *Wilmington*: The mail to leave Suffolk every Wednesday at four o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Wilmington the next Saturday, by six in the evening: Returning, to leave Wilmington every Monday by four in the morning, and arrive at Suffolk the next Thursday by six in the evening.

In NORTH-CAROLINA.

25. From *Halifax* by *Blountsville*, *Williamstown*, and *Dailey's*, to *Plymouth*, once in two weeks:—The mail to leave Halifax every other Monday by five o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Plymouth the next day by six in the evening: Returning, to leave Plymouth the next Thursday by five in the morning, and arrive at Halifax on Friday by five in the evening.

26. From *Wilmington* to *Fayetteville*: The mail to leave Wilmington every Sunday, at four in the morning, and arrive the next day at Fayetteville by five in the afternoon: Returning, leave Fayetteville every Tuesday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Wilmington the next day by five in the afternoon.

In VIRGINIA.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Post-Office in *Richmond*, until the 10th day of November next inclusively, for carrying the mail of the United States from *Richmond* to *Staunton*,—from the 15th day of the same month, until the first day of June 1794. The mail to leave Richmond every Monday by six in the morning, and arrive at Staunton the next Wednesday by six in the evening: Returning, leave Staunton every Thursday at ten in the forenoon, and arrive at Richmond the next Saturday by seven in the evening.

☞ The persons offering proposals for carrying this mail, are desired to state the terms on which they will carry it, and leave Richmond every Wednesday at noon, and arrive at Staunton the next Saturday by three in the afternoon: Returning, leave Staunton every Monday at seven in the morning, and arrive at Richmond the next Wednesday by ten in the forenoon.

Note 1. If during the continuance of the contracts here proposed, any other times of arrival and departure of the mails should become necessary, to preserve a proper connection with other mails, the contractors are to conform to any arrangement which for that purpose shall be made by the Post-Master General, such arrangement not lessening the number of hours above allowed for carrying the mails respectively, without their consent.

2. A convenient time *not less than ten minutes*, nor exceeding half an hour, for opening and closing a mail is to be allowed at each Post-Office, at which the time of its arrival and departure is not herein specified.

3. For every half hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor to forfeit one dollar; and for the non-performance of a trip, double the sum which the value of one trip shall bear to the value of the whole number of trips to be performed.

4. The mail may be carried on any of the post roads herein described, either in stage waggons or on horses: but when the state of the roads prevents travelling in waggons with the necessary expedition, the mails are to be carried on horses.—Every mail-stage must have in it a box in which the mail is invariably to be carried, under lock and key.

5. News-papers, as well as letters, are to be sent in the mails: and if any contractor would wish to be authorized to carry news-papers, other than those conveyed in the mail (agreeably to the 22d section of the post-office law) he must, in his proposals, state the respective sums for which he will carry the mails *with* and *without* the emoluments which may arise from such separate carriage of news-papers.

NEW POST ROADS,

In NEW-YORK, MASSACHUSETTS & VERMONT.

An extension of the Post roads having been desired, from *Connojorharrie* to *Whites-town*, and thence to *Kanandaigua*, in the state of New-York; from *Stockbridge* to *Bennington*, in the states of Massachusetts and Vermont; and from *Rutland* to *Windsor*, and *Rutland* to *Fairhaven*, in Vermont: Proposals for carrying mails on those routs, (at the expense of the contractors) will be received at the General Post-Office, until the fifteenth day of November next inclusively.—Persons offering such proposals, must state the days and hours when they will receive and deliver the mails at each place here mentioned, and the length of time (which cannot exceed eight years) for which they will contract.

The contractors, respectively, will have the exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets on these roads, for *hire*; and be authorized to receive, to their own use, all the postages which shall arise on letters, packets and newspapers by them carried, at the rates established by law: but must carry, free of postage, such letters and packets as by law are, or shall be declared *free*.

For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in delivering a mail, after the time agreed on, the contractor to forfeit one dollar; and for the non-performance of a trip, one dollar for every ten miles distance, as far as the failure extends.

The persons whom the contractors shall designate for Postmasters, on these routes,—previous to their acting as such, must be approved by the Post-Master General, and take the oaths required by law. They are to agree for their compensations with the contractors, to whom alone they are to account for all the postages they shall receive. The same oaths must be taken by the contractors and their riders who carry the mails.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
POST-MASTER-GENERAL.

JOHN GOULD,
HAIR-DRESSER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on his business as usual, at No. 1, South Third-Street, near Market-Street, and thanks his former customers for the favors he has received.

Said GOULD has for sale, an infallible cure for Weak or Sore Eyes, which on trial, has and will be found to answer the purpose.—He has it in vials from one quarter of a dollar to a dollar.—Any person trying the above, if not found to answer the character given, the money will be returned. [tf]

NEW TEAS.
IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,

Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

Stock Brokers Office,
No. 45, Great Dock-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE of STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (1.t.)

To the Public.

THE subscriber returns his most respectful compliments to his friends and the public, for the many favors he has received, and begs leave to inform them that he has upon hand a few fine toned

FORTE PIANOS,

which he will warrant superior to any imported, and which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

The great number of FORTE PIANOS lately imported from London and Dublin, induces the subscriber to caution the public against the artful insinuations of persons commissioned to vend them—who, for a very trifling compensation, recommend instruments that are nothing but the refuse of the European Music-Shops, and imported at a mere trifle, and sold for the same price as a good instrument, to the great disappointment of the ignorant purchaser, who generally pays as much for repairs in a year or two, as the original cost of a good instrument.

N. B. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS let out by the month or quarter, likewise Musical Instruments tuned and repaired in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms, by

CHARLES TAWES,
[4t] No. 67, Walnut, near Third-Street.

100 Dollars Reward.

LOST on Cambridge Common, Massachusetts, on the afternoon of the 18th ult. a Morocco POCKET-BOOK, with a steel clasp, containing a number of valuable papers, among which were the following PUBLIC SECURITIES, viz.

Massachusetts State Notes—No. 2,425, dated December 1, 1782, payable to *Thomas Greenwood*, for £. 23 16s. principal—No. 22,309, dated January 1, 1785, payable to *Nathaniel Partridge*, for £. 10 10s. principal.—No. ——, dated January 1, 1782, (an army note) payable to *Timothy Howard*, for £. 8 8s. 1d. principal.—No. ——, a Note (the number, date, and to whom payable, not known) for £. 3 0s. 3d. principal.—One Indent Certificate for Four Dollars, and a New-Hampshire Certificate for about £. 12 payable to *John and Daniel Jenks*; also a number of Notes of Hand, one of which was for £. 572 given by *Nathan Bond* to *Samuel W. Pomeroy* (by whom it was indorsed) dated 1st May, 1792, and payable on the 11th August following; the others were all payable to the Subscriber. The Securities are checked at the different offices from whence they were issued, and the Notes of Hand by the different signers, they can therefore be of no use to any but the owner.

The Subscriber hereby offers a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who has found the same, and will return them to him, or leave them with the Printer hereof, and no questions will be asked.

ABRAHAM FOSTER.

Salem, Massachusetts, August 1, 1792. (eptf)

The SUBSCRIBERS to the

Universal Tontine

Are informed, that a general meeting is to be held at the State-House in this city, on Saturday the 3d day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. agreeably to the sixth article of their association.

By order of the Agents,

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1792. (eptN3)

Universal Hymn Book

To be Sold by THOMAS DOBSON, and other Bookfellers in Philadelphia,

A Collection of PSALMS, HYMNS, and SPIRITUAL SONGS; selected from different Authors, and published by Order of the Convention holding the Doctrine of the Salvation of all Men, met in Philadelphia, May 25, 1791.

Price of a single book, bound, 3-8ths of a Dollar, with good allowance to those who take quantities.

August 4. (eptf.)

PLANS
OF THE
City of Washington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,

DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

BOWEN's EXHIBITION OF

Wax-Work & Paintings,

AT the House lately occupied by Mrs. PINE, in Eighth-street, is now ready for the entertainment of the Public.——Among a great variety of Paintings, are a number of

ITALIAN & FRENCH PIECES,

which are new and very pleasing.

Also, a large collection of

NEW WAX FIGURES.

The Exhibition is open every day, from nine o'clock in the morning, until nine in the evening.——Admittance HALF A DOLLAR for Ladies and Gentlemen, and *half price* for Children.

Tickets for the season, (not transferable) Two DOLLARS.

For Sale, at the Exhibition Rooms,

LIKENESSES of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, in WAX,

And a variety of Elegant PRINTS in Frames.

Sept. 21. (eptf)